

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

20015 MIKHAYLOVA, P. V. Issledovaniya po izbiratel'nomu oplodotvorenuyu u makhorki.
Zhurnal obshchey biologii, 1949, No. 3, s. 213-31.—Bibliogr: c. 231

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

26291 Preodlenie samosteril'nosti michurinskim metodom transplantatsii rylets.
Zhurnal obshchey biologii, 1949 No. 4, s 316-20

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

CA

112

Effects of pollen proportions on selective fertilization of
tobacco and mahorka by pollen blends. I. M. Pol-
yakov and P. V. Mikhailova. *Zhur. Obshch. Biol.* 11,
73-80 (1950). Pollen blends in ratios from 1:10 to 1:50
sometimes show selective fertilization on the low ratio side,
far out of proportion to pollen content. Activity of tobacco
and mahorka pollens is very sensitive to small differences
in content of certain components such as vitamin B,
carotene, ribonucleic acid, and certain carbohydrates or
salts. 28 references.
Julian P. Smith

CA

110

overcoming failures in interspecies tobacco hybridization
with various pollen blends. I. M. Polyakov and ~~L. A.~~
Mikhailova. *Zhurn. Obshch. Biol. i Gen. Biol.* 12.
102 (1951). The physiology of incompatibility was
studied in hybridization tests with 17 species of *Nicotiana*.
Metabolism, physiology of pollen cells (including peroxidase
activity), and variability of constancy in character of pollen
tube output are influential factors. Table 1. Source.

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

Fertilization of Plants

Type and species in selective pollination. Zhurn. s. biol., 11, no. 1, p. 1.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1961. RELEASED.

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

Botan. - Physiology

Pistil's capacity for holding pollen tubes. Dokl. AN SSSR 42 no. 5: 93-94, F 112.

Recd. 5 May 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195², Uncl.

MIKHAYLOVA, N. V.

Tobacco

Adaptable varietal of growth peculiarities of the pollen-tube of *Nakhozra* at various temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 82 no. 3, 1962

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June ² 1953, Uncl.

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

Grapes - Soviet Central Asia

Hybrid seedlings for viticulture in Central Asia without winter cover. Vin. SSSR 12
no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

MIKHAYLOVA, P.V.

Variability in the type of the grape flower. Bot.zhur.41 no.4:
542-549 Ap '56. (MLRA 2:9)

1.Sr. Aziatskiy filial Instituta "Magarach", Kibray.
(Grapes)

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Genetics for the academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences:

"Selectivity of Fertilization in Flowering Plants(Exrerimental Study)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

KRICHEVSKIY, A. M.; MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.; MURZINA, V. I.; RATINA, S. M.;
POKHIL, A. I.; ~~MAIBAT, A. S.~~

Certain data on viral etiology of psoriasis. Vest. vener.,
Moskva no.4:11-15 July-Aug 1951. (CINL 21:1)

1. Of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-Venereological
Institute (Director -- Prof. A. M. Krichevskiy).

MIKHAILOVA, P. V.

USSR/Medicine - Psoriasis

Jul/Aug 52

"Review of the Article Data on the Virus Etiology of Psoriasis, by A. M. Krichevskiy, P. V. Mikhailova, V. I. Myrzina, S. M. Patina, A. I. Pokhil, A. S. Malbat," (Prof B. S. Yablenik, Frunze, reviewer)

Vest Vener i Derm, No 4, pp 30, 31

Describes an exptl infection of animals with psoriasis serum. Lab findings confirmed the author's assumption that a disorder in the lipide metabolism is a diathesis factor leading to the appearance of a complex of symptoms in a rabbit closely resembling

psoriasis of man. On the basis of exptl work and clinical observations, the author assumes that a filterable virus is the causal agent of psoriasis.

263764

МИХАЙЛОВА П.В.
KRICHEVSKIY, A.M., professor; MIKHAYLOVA, P.V., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; MARGOLINA, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Data on the etiology, clinical aspects, and therapy of the so-called urethro-oculo-synovial syndrome. Vest. ven. i derm. no.4:6-15 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

(REITER'S DISEASE,
clin. aspects, etiol., & ther.)

MIKHAYLOVA, P. V.

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24024

Author : Krichevskiy, A. M., Mikhaylova, P. V., Bogdanova,
M. G., Ratina, S. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Further Studies of Virus Etiology in Psoriasis,
Pemphigus, Diuring Dermatitis, and Red Lupus
Vulgaris. Communication 2.

Orig Pub: V sb. Sovrem. vopr. dermatol., Kiev, Gosmedizdat
USSR, 1957, 121-135

Abstract: Elementary corpuscles are found in a large percent-
age of cases in smear-imprints from psoriosis ele-
ments, pemphigus blisters, and blisters in Diuring
dermatitis. Similar corpuscles are found in inter-
nal organs of rabbits infected by blood of psoriasis
patients, as well as by the contents of blisters in

Card 1/3

USSR / Virology--Viruses of Man and Animals; Newly-Dis- E
covered and Little-Studied Viruses

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 94917

from patients with pemphigus and Dühring's dermatitis, and then incubated at 26 to 28 degrees. There was observed an accumulation of antigens in the allantois liquid of the infected CE on the fourth day; in CE infected with psoriasis, a weak accumulation was noted, in addition, of elementary bodies. During passing (4 passages), the antigenic properties of allantois liquid decreased. Direct and crossed experiments of CFR (complement fixation reaction) with antigens and serums of patients permitted the establishment of a group proximity of antigens of the group of diseases studied. In serums of healthy-appearing members of families in which psoriasis was observed, specific complement fixation antibodies were found and an antigen,

Card 2/3

23

MIKHAYLOVA, P. [Mikhailova, P.]

Physiological basis of the rhythmical muscle activity of *Ascaris suum* Goeze. Doklady BAN 15 no.4:415-418 '62.

1. Predstavleno akad. D. Yordanovym [Iordanov, D.].

MIKHAILOVA, P.

Influence of the diet on the development and pathogenesis
Fasciola hepatica L. in the final host. Pt. 1-2. *Godishnik*
biol 54/55 no. 1: 1-50 '59/60-'60/61 [publ. '62].

USSR / Virology--Viruses of Man and Animals; Newly-Dis- E
covered and Little-Studied Viruses

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 94917

Author : Krichevskiy, A. M., Mikhaylova, P. V., Bogdanova,
M. G., Ratina, S. M., Shakhova, F. B.

Inst : Khar'kov Scientific Medical Society

Title : Further Results of the Study of the Virus Etiology
of Psoriasis, Pemphigus, Dühring's Dermatitis
(Herpetiformis) and Lupus Erythematosus

Orig Pub: Tr. Khar'kovsk. nauchn. med. o-vo, 1957, vyp.9,
83-88

Abstract: Chicken embryos (CE) (7 days old) were infected in
the allantois cavity with serum of patients with
psoriasis, with serum or liquid of the bladder

Card 1/3

MICHAJLOVA, P. [Mikhailova, P.]

Influence of temperature on the germination of the conidiospore
Peronospora tabacina Adam. Doklady BAN 15 no.8:861-864 '62.

1. Vorgelegt von IV Kovachevsky [Kovachevski, Iv.], korr. Mitglied
der Akademie.

ABRAMOV, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, A.M.; AL'TER, L.B.; ARAKELYAN, A.A.; BAKLANOV, G.I.;
 BASOVA, I.A.; BLYUMIN, I.G.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; BOR, M.Z.; BRUGEL',
 E.Ya.; VHEYTSMAN, N.R.; VIKENT'YEV, A.I.; GAL'TSOV, A.D.; GERTSOVSKAYA,
 B.R.; GLADKOV, I.A.; DVORKIN, I.N.; DRAGILEV, M.S.; YEFIMOV, A.N.;
 ZHAMIN, V.A.; ZHUK, I.N.; ZANYATNIN, V.N.; IGNAT'YEV, D.I.; IL'IN,
 M.A.; IL'IN, S.S.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; KAYE, V.A.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye.;
 KATS, A.I.; KLIMOV, A.G.; KOZLOV, G.A.; KOLGANOV, M.V.; KONTOVICH,
 V.G.; KRAYEV, M.A.; KRONROD, Ya.A.; LAKHMAN, I.L.; LIVANSKAYA, F.V.;
 LOGOVINSKAYA, R.L.; LYUBOSHITS, L.I.; MALYSH, A.I.; MENZHINSKIY,
 Ye.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, P.Ya.; MOISEYEV, M.I.; MOSKVIN, P.M.; NOTKIN,
 A.I.; PARTIGUL, S.P.; PERVUSHIN, S.P.; PETROV, A.I.; PETRUSHOV, A.M.;
 PODGORNOVA, V.M.; RABINOVICH, M.A.; RYVKIN, S.S.; RYDINA, M.N.;
 SAKSAGANSKIY, T.D.; SAMSONOV, L.N.; SMEKHOV, B.M.; SOKOLIKHIN, S.I.;
 SOLLERTINSKAYA, Ye.I.; SUDARIKOV, A.A.; TATAR, S.K.; THERENT'YEV,
 P.V.; TYAGAY, Ye.Ya.; FEYGIN, Ya.G.; FLOURNOV, P.K.; FRUMKIN, A.B.;
 TSYRLIN, L.M.; SHAMBERG, V.M.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; SHCHENKOV, S.A.;
 EYDEL'MAN, B.I.; EKHN, P.E.; MITROFANOVA, S., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N.,
 tekhn.red.

[Concise dictionary of economics] Kratkii ekonomicheskii slovar'.
 Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1958. 391 p. (MIRA 11:7)
 (Economics--Dictionaries)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.D., inzh.

Using film-forming materials in curing fresh concrete. Avt.dor.
20 no.7:12-14 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Pavements, Concrete)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.D., insh.

Using emulsified bitumens in maintaining concrete pavements. Art.
dor. 21 no.4:8-9 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Bituminous materials) (Pavements, Concrete)

MIKHAYLOVA, R. D., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into upkeep methods of freshly-laid concrete in road and airfield coverings." Moscow, /Motor Vehicle Transport Publishing House7, 1960. 20 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSsSR, Moscow Motor Vehicle and Road Inst); 150 copies; free; (KL, 5-60, 133)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5535

Mikhaylova, Raisa Dmitriyevna

Ukhod za betonnyimi pokrytiyami dorog i aerodromov (Curing of the Concrete
Surfacings of Roads and Airfields) Moscow, Avtotransizdat, 1960. 34 p.
1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy dorozhnyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut (SOYUZDORNI), Ministerstva transportnogo
stroitel'stva SSSR.

Ed.: M. S. Zubkova; Tech. Ed. G. D. Donskaya.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and technicians.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes a "new" technique of curing concrete by ap-
plying sealing compounds. Results of laboratory tests and industrial ex-
perience in the application of sealing compounds to surfacings are pre-
sented. Considerable attention is given to problems of raising the physi-

Card 1/3

MIKHAYLOVA, Raisa Dmitriyevna; MIKHAYLOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich;
IVANOVSKAYA, K.M., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Curing concrete with the use of film-forming materials]
Ukhod za betonom s primeneniem plenkoobrazuiushchikh ma-
terialov; posobie masteru. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961.
42 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Concrete--curing) (Protective coatings)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.D., inzh., CHERNIGOV, V.A., kand.t.khn.nauk

Concrete maintenance and the stress state of road pavements.

Avt. dor. 24 no.8:10-12 Ag '61.

(pavements, Concrete)

SURMELI, D.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, R.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RUSYAYEVA, S.D., inzh.; KRONGAUZ, V.N., inzh.

Bitumen emulsions. Stroi. mat. 11 no.2:9-10 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ZHIVOLYAPINA, R.R.; MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.

Two cases of plague with intestinal involvement. Ter. i dokl.konf.
Irk.gos.nauchn.-issl.protivochum.inst. no.2:14-15 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(PLAGUE) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S. [Mykhailova, R.S.]

Studying brucellosis infection in hares in Odessa Province.
Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.4:41-43 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(BRUCELLOSIS epidemiol)
(RABBITS dis)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.; GUSEV, V.S.

Salmonellosis in wild birds. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i imm. 31 no.6:
110-111 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza
i Zakavkaz'ya.

(Daghestan--Salmonella)

(Birds--Diseases)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.; GUSEVA, A.A.; GUSEV, V.M.

Cases of the isolation of Salmonella from ticks (*Hyalomma plumbeum* (Panz.)). Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:215-216 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.; POKROVSKAYA, Ye.V.; GUSEV, V.M.

Possible role of some wild birds in the epizootiology of leptospirosis. Zool. zhur. 40 no.11:1738-1740 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Research Anti-Plague Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Stavropol and Stavropol Territorial Sanitary-Epidemiological Station. (Caucasus, Northern--Leptospirosis) (Birds as carriers of disease)

BEKKER, M.L.; KUTSEMAKINA, A.Z.; MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.

Composition of desoxyribonucleic acid in the bacteria of
rodent plague and pseudotuberculosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 142
no.5:1188-1189 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivokhromyy institut Kavkaza i
Zakavkaz'ya, g. Stavropol'. Predstavleno akademikom
A.I.Oparinym.

(Desoxyribonucleic acid)
(Pasteurella ~~pestis~~)
(Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.; FILIMONOVA, Yu.A.; MANOKHINA, K.T.

Relations of the plague microbe to lactose. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun, 40 no.1:123-127'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Stav-
ropol'.

*

000000-07 EWP(1) JK
ACC NR: AP6034518

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0025/0029

AUTHOR: Mikheylova, R. S.; Bekker, M. L.

ORG: Stavropol Branch, "Microbe" Anti plague Scientific Research Institute (Stavropol'skiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta "Mikrob")

TITLE: Change in the properties of strain EV *Pasteurella pestis* under the effect of enterobacterial antiserum and the nucleotide composition of its DNA

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1966, 25-29

TOPIC TAGS: ~~pasteurella~~, pneumonic plague, plague bacillus, *Pasteurella pestis*, DNA, bacterial DNA

ABSTRACT: *Pasteurella pestis* strain EV was cultured in a liquid medium with an immune serum possessing definite serological affinity with *Pasteurella pestis*. The variants obtained from passaging in this environment possessed properties similar to those of murine pseudotuberculosis bacillus. These variants showed no changes in the nucleotide composition of their DNA. Antigenic similarity of the plague bacillus

UDC: 576.851.45.097.3:576.851+576.851.45.
098.396.332

Cara 1/2

1 08744-67
ACC NR: AP6034518

to other enterobacteriaceae was also discussed. Most of the variant
cultures reverted to the parent type when subcultured on normal serum
medium. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Mar65/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 bc

MIKHAYLOVA, R.I.

Treatment by acupuncture of neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve and neuritis of the facial nerve. Stomatologiya 39 no.6:52-55 N-D '60.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 24.
(ACUPUNCTURE) (NERVES, FACIAL DISEASES)
(NEURALGIA, TRIGEMINAL)

MIKHAYLOVA, R.S.

Laboratory work in botany in evening (staggered) secondary schools.
Edol. v shkole no.2:43-46 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Krasnodarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Botany--Study and teaching)

MIKHAYLOVA, S.A.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KAZANOVSKAYA, D.B.

Thermodynamic properties of gaseous methanol at high
temperatures and pressures. Khim. prom. no. 4:244-249
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.; MIKHAYLOVA, S. A.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, D. B.

Influence of pressure on the thermal effect of the synthesis
of methanol from carbon oxide and hydrogen. Khim prom no. 3:
183-187 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5.

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MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.D.

Mechanism of diaphragm paralysis in botulism, tetanus, and
diphtheria. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.5:12-18 5-1964.
(MIRA 9:1)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii i patofiziologicheskoy
otdel Tsentral'noy laboratorii Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Submitted June 20, 1964.

Country: Bulgaria
 Category: Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 Pub. Jour.: Ref. Zh. Khim., No. 1, 1969, No. 42387
 Author: Il'inskiy, P., Nikolayev, St.
 Institution: Not given
 Title: Anilinoelictic acids (1-oxy-5- α -lactonized roxy is acid).
 Orig. Pub.: Khim. i in. Khim. (Bulg.), 1968, 30, No. 4, 212-120
 Abstract: 1-HO-C₆H₄-CH₂-COOH (II), a derivative of the elictic acid, is obtained from 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol (I) by the reaction of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol (I) with 2-HO-C₆H₄-COOH (III) by the reaction of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol (I) with 2-HO-C₆H₄-COOH (III) and by the reaction of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol (I) with 2-HO-C₆H₄-COOH (III). 30 g of 95% II are dissolved in 150 ml. of 20% NaOH; ice and water are added to bring the mixture to 300 ml.; III (from 20 g of 96% aniline, 14 g of NaNO₂ and 50 ml. of HCl (d 1.14) is added at 45° over a period of 1 hour; the mixture is

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001134110004-6"

DIMOV, K.; MIKHAYLOVA, St.

Certain regularities in the reservation of naphthol dyes with
reducers. Godishnik khim tekhn 7 no.1/2:95-102 '60 [publ. '61].

DIMOV, K., dotsent; MIKHAYLOVA, S.

Use of reducers for resist dyeing with insoluble azo dyes.
(MIRA 15:2)
Tekst.prom. 21 no.6:64-66 Je '61.
(Dyes and dyeing)

REYKH, V.N.; SALNIS, K. Yu.; SAMOLETOVA, V.V.; IVANOVA, L.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.A.

Vulcanization of ethylene and propylene copolymers. Kauch.i rez. 20
no.6:1-5 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva.
(Ethylene) (Propene)
(Vulcanization)

SHLYK, A.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.A.; GAPONENKO, V.I.; KUKHTENKO, T.V.

Investigation of biosynthetic interrelations between chlorophyll a and b in Chlorella. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.3:275-287 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratory of Biophysics and Isotopes, B.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Minsk.

(Chlorophyll) (Algae)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.I.

Mechanism of respiratory paralysis in botulism, tetanus and
diphtheria. Zhurn. eksp. biol. i med. no. 1:36-40 in '64.
(MIRA 1:110)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. V.I. Mi-
khaylov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavle-
na deystvitel'nyy chlenom AKA SSSR A.V. Lebedinskiy.

L 9834-6b EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO/JXT(C2)

ACC NR: AF5027345

SOURCE CODE: UR/0396/65/009/005/0014/0018

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, V. V.; Mikhaylova, S. D. ⁴⁴

34
35
B

ORG: TSLSMI

ORG: Saratov Medical Institute ⁴⁴ (Saratovskiy meditsinskiy institut)

TITLE: Mechanism of diaphragm paralysis in botulism, tetanus, and diphtheria

SOURCE: Patologicheskaya fiziologiya i eksperimental'naya terapiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1965, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, toxicology, botulism, bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted with cats poisoned with botulism, tetanus, and diphtheria toxin. ^{6,44} The changes in the electrical activity in the central end of a phrenic nerve were similar in generalized and local forms of botulism, tetanus, and diphtheria. Local affections of the diaphragm showed a different disturbance

1/2

UDC: 616.26-009.11-02:[616.981.553+616.981.551+616.981]

2

L 9834-66

ACC NR: AP5027345

pattern. The botulin toxin⁶ not only suppressed the excitability of the moto-neurons, delaying the nerve impulse transmission along the phrenic nerve, but also cut out their function as trophic centers. This led to a prolapse of the peripheral neuromuscular diaphragm apparatuses. The system of small moto-neurons, in this case, conserved its activity, and as a result there were always breathing impulses on the affected side in the central section of a divided phrenic nerve. With local affection of tetanus, the dystrophic changes in the big moto-neurons and the subsequent prolapse of "tetanic" nerve fibers developed only in the late stages of poisoning. These disturbances were absent in local diphtheria of the paralysis diaphragm. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun64/

NR REF SOV: 010/ OTHER: 002

S/020/62/142/002/027/029
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Taubman, A. B., Tolstaya, S. N., Borodina. V. N., and
Mikhaylova, S. S.

TITLE: Adsorptive modification of fillers and pigments and
structure formation in polymer solutions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962, 407-410

TEXT: The change in hydrophilic properties of mineral fillers due to oriented adsorption of surfactants was investigated. The experiments were conducted: (A) with 0.5% toluene solution of CkC-30 (SKS-30) rubber, filled with kaolin; (B) with 1.2% toluene solution of perchloro vinyl resin (PCVR), filled with TiO_2 (polymer-to-filler ratio = 1:80); (C) with 1.2% of dichloro ethane solution of PCVR, filled with TiO_2 (ratio 1:40). The change in static shear stress P_m was measured with a Veyler-Rebinder apparatus with addition of a surfactant (octadecyl amine (I) or stearic acid (II)), and the tensile strength of SKS-30 rubber samples, filled with activated kaolin (90 parts by weight of kaolin per 100 parts by weight of rubber) and vulcanized for 60 min at $140^\circ C$ and 27 kg/cm^2 . For the ultraviolet-irradi-
Card 1/3

S/020/62/142/002/027/029
B101/B144

Adsorptive modification of ...

ated PCVR samples, "chalking" owing to the decomposition of the film and to the emergence of TiO_2 to the surface was measured photometrically by S. V. Yakubovich and V. A. Zubchuk, using a method of GIP-4. The degree of adsorption of the surfactant by the filler was determined by photometric measurement of the methylene blue adsorption on the surface not occupied by surfactants. A maximum was found for $P_m = f(C_{\text{surfactant}})$ in all the experiments. For SKS-30 rubber filled with kaolin and activated with 2% I, P_m increased from 170 to 670 dynes/cm², while it dropped at a higher concentration of I. The maximum of tensile strength P_t lay at the same surfactant concentration which corresponds to the P_m maximum. A similar effect of I was observed with PCVR (P_m increased from 150 to 330 dynes/cm²), however, the optimum concentration of I was 0.2%. The "critical range" of occupation of the filler surface by an adsorbed surfactant, within which structuralization occurs, was very narrow. In the case of kaolin, the occupation was about 50%. In addition, the filler particles must be modified by irreversible chemisorption. II, which is reversibly adsorbed by kaolin, showed no structuralizing effect with rubber. When I and II were added simultaneously, the P_m in the maximum dropped from 670 to 280 dynes/cm², its position remaining unchanged at 2% I. For amphoteric

Card 2/3

Adsorptive modification of ...

S/020/62/142/002/027/029
B101/B144

TiO₂, II was also effective. The optimum lay here at 0.080% II (350 dynes/cm²). The experimental series C showed the specific effect of the solvent. In dichloro ethane, a minimum of P_m occurred at 0.2%I. The intensity of chalking was lowest at the P_m optimum where the linkage between pigment and polymer is highest. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. Reh binder, Discuss. Farad. Soc., 18, 151 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 15, 1961, by P. A. Reh binder, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1961

Card 3/3

MIKHAYLOVA, T., dotsent; KRICHEVSKIY, A. (Orel)

Friendship between a factory and an institute. Sov. profsoyuzy
18 no.2:31 Ja '62. (MIRA 1:4)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Orel (for Mikhaylova).
2. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Orel--Evening and continuation schools)

NEDZVETSKIY, S.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Formation of oxysterols in fasting rabbits. Vop.med.khim. 5
no.4:276-278 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeni-
cheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHOLESTEROL metab.)
(STARVATION exper.)

MIKHAYLOVA, T. A.

1981. Blood transfusion and renal function. T. A. Zaretskaya, T. A. Mikhaylova, and M. T. Resanova. *Avia. Patol.* 1984, 18, 38-39; *Russk. Zh. Mal.* 1988, Abstr. No. 78613. On the dogs with solvent Refral, 24, 24, 1988, Abstr. No. 78613. On the dogs with solvent orised ureters the urine urea concn. was determined. Glomerular filtration was measured with inulin. Effective blood flow and secretory activity of the tubules were measured with diodrast. An initial decrease in total urine vol. and in Cl⁻ concn. was found in the recipient after isogenic blood was infused. Later the urine vol. increased reaching the pretransfusion level in 4-5 days. The changes in vol. were due to variations in the rate of water reabsorption. A relative ischaemia of the tubules develops 24-48 hr. after transfusion, while the no. of functioning tubules does not change. Increased filling of the glomeruli with blood after the transfusion leads to increased filtration. The transfusion causes the elimination of urea also by tubular secretion. (Russian) G. F. F. F.

3

TORF, S.F.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of some derivatives of pyrazole containing the diethyl-
aminoacetylamino or trimethyl ammonium group in the position₄.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1740-1746 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR, Leningrad.

(Pyrazole)

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.; KHRONOV-BORISOV, N. V.; BOBROVA, M. N.;
MIKHAYLOVA, T. A.

Interaction of 1,3,5-N,N-pentaalkyl-4-aminopyrazoles with
alkylating agents. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:173-179 '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Pyrazole) (Alkylation)

GORELIK, M. V.; MIKHAILOVA, T. A.

Derivatives of Anthracene. Part 6: 6-hydroxy- and 7-hydroxy-
1,2-anthraquinone-1-oximes. Izv. Akad. Nauk. 34 no.6:1992-200.
Je '64.
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluprovodnikov
i krasitel'ov.

GRUBER, V.N.; MEL'SON, K.V.; KOZLOVA, N.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.; MURINA, L.S.

Mechanism of the catalytic polymerization of cyclic dimethylpoly-
siloxanes. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.1:89-92 Ja '61. (MI A 14:2)
(Siloxanes) (Polymerization)

GRUBER, V.N.; PANCHENKO, B.I.; MUKHINA, L.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of a dimethylsiloxane elastomer by the hydrolytic
condensation method. Vysokom.sped. 4 no.7:1042-1048 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
imeni S.V. Lebedeva.

(Silicon organic compounds)
(Rubber, Synthetic)

GGRELIK, M.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Nitroso derivatives of 2,6-dihydroxyanthracene and their
bisulfite compounds. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:700-701 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh
poluproduktov i krasiteley.

(Anthradiol)
(Nitroso compounds)

MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.

Effect of thyroïdin on the development of thyroid gland in
starving rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 (1975) 1-4.

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. S.V. Nedzvetskii) i
gradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo fakulteta
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom VSN S.S.S.R. S.V. Nedzvetskii

ACCESSION NR: AP5008690

S/0075/65/020/003/0359/0363

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, T.A.; Khromov-Borisov, N.V.

TITLE: Microdetermination of nitrogen in difficultly combustible organic compounds

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 359-363

TOPIC TAGS: organic analysis, nitrogen determination, elemental analysis, gasometric analysis, inorganic oxidant, Dumas method

ABSTRACT: The object of this work was to find an oxidant or a method of increasing the oxidizing capacity of known oxidants so that correct results could be obtained in the determination of the nitrogen content without introducing any appreciable complications into the Dumas gasometric micromethod. Various oxidants and their mixtures were tested (CuO , $\text{CuO} + \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$, Co_3O_4 , PbCrO_4 , $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{PbCrO}_4 + \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$). The organic substances analyzed were pyrimidines, picrates, hydrazines, etc.

The variant of the Dumas method proposed was shown to be applicable to organic substances burning with difficulty and giving low results for nitrogen with solid oxides.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008690

The modification is also suitable for readily combustible substances. Only substances readily decomposed in contact with sulfuric acid at room temperature should not be subjected to this analysis. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

(Handwritten mark)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrolytic Polishing of Metallographic Specimens.
(In Russian.) A. I. Gershevich, T. A. Mikhailova,
and D. O. Slavin. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Fac-
tory Laboratory), v. 14, Dec. 1948, p. 1437-1438.

Indicates a new composition of phosphoric sulfuric
acid electrolyte with the addition of chromium an-
hydride, glycerin, and water, which is particularly
efficient for the polishing of high-Cr cast iron,
stainless steel, and alloy steel using low voltages.
Optimum conditions are described.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MIKHAYLOVA, T.A., inzhener.

The properties of EI-257 steel after 20000 hours in operation. Teplo-
energetika 4 no.3:41-44 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Testing)

AUTHOR: ⁶⁴⁴ Ragan, D.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Mikhaylova, T.A., Engineer (All-Union Thermo-technical Institute, VTI)

TITLE: The influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of austenitic steels after plastic deformation. (Vliyaniye sredy na korrozivnuyu ustoychivost' austenitnykh staley posle plasticheskoy deformatsii.)

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), 1957, Vol.4. No.6, pp. 35 - 39 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In investigating the suitability of new steels for use in super-high steam conditions, in addition to studying thermal stability and other properties it is very important to investigate the influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of the steel after plastic deformation.

Operating experience with austenitic steel ЭИ-257, which is used for steam pipes and super-heaters of boilers for super-high steam conditions, has established that although this steel is of good thermal stability it has a number of defects. It is susceptible to inter-crystallite corrosion in corrosive media and there is a tendency for fatigue cracks to form when cyclic temperature changes occur and the metal surface is exposed to water and steam in turn. Corrosion of austenitic steels is mostly observed in internally stressed parts. Cases are also known of corrosion occurring under the simultaneous

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The influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of austenitic steels after plastic deformation. (Cont.)

action of mechanical stress and a corrosive medium, in such cases the steel may crack after only a few minutes, or it may take years. In condensate, which is very slightly corrosive, corrosion should not occur below the yield point, but a strongly corrosive medium can cause damage at quite low stress. This effect seems to be observed in all austenitic steels, but it also depends on the metal structure, and so on its composition, heat treatment, etc. At the high temperatures met in boilers caustic soda is particularly dangerous.

The influence of the medium on the tendency for cracks to form in austenitic steel was tested on samples with remanent strains of 15% and 30%. The upper limit was related to design features in the superheaters of the Cherepetsk power station. The work was done in autoclaves at a pressure of 300 atm. The specimens were subject only to internal stresses caused by bending. Nitrogen blowing was used to remove air from the autoclave. The tests were carried out in solutions of NaOH at concentrations from 100 to 50 000 mg/l; mixtures of NaOH and Na_2SO_4 in the ratio of 1:5 at 60 000 mg/l; of Na_3PO_4 at 50 000 mg/l, of NaCl at 50 000 mg/l and in condensate with a salt content of 0.2 mg/l. The experiments were carried out at temperatures of 380 and 550 °C.

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The influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of austenitic steels after plastic deformation. (Cont.)

The composition of the steels tested was as follows:

Steel elements	3A-1T	3A-1	3A-405	3A-257	3A-257T	3A-694	3A-694	3A-695
C	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.10-0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
Si	0.8	0.55	0.80	0.40-0.50	0.46	0.21	0.52	0.14
Mn	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.32-0.38	0.45	1.34	1.40	1.41
S	0.030	0.020	0.025	-	0.010	0.016	0.020	0.021
P	0.035	0.025	0.030	-	0.021	0.020	0.012	0.017
Cr	17.0 - 20.0	14 - 16	16.0 - 17.0	14.60	15.48	13.19	15.0	13.9
Ni	8.0 - 11.0	14 - 16	12.5 - 14.5	14.02	15.25	13.8	15.0	17.0
W	-	0.8 - 1.2	-	2.27	2.32	2.15	-	-
Mo	-	1.8 - 2.2	2.0 - 2.5	0.45	0.50	0.52	-	-
Nb	-	-	0.95 - 1.25	-	-	-	0.50	1.05
Ti	Up to 0.8	0.15-0.35	-	-	-	0.45	-	-
Co	-	2.8 - 3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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The influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of austenitic steels after plastic deformation. (Cont.)

For steel 3M-257 the first figure relates to steel in the Heat and Electric Power Station of the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute and the second figure to steel in the Cherepetsk power station. The first figure for steel 3M-694 relates to an experimental melt and the second to regular production.

In preparing for test the samples with remanent strains of 15% and 30% only specimens of steels 3A-IT, 3M-257 and 3M-257T withstood 30% strain; the other specimens cracked.

The results of the tests are tabulated and photo-micrographs of cracks are given. The results show the influence of time and temperature on crack formation. The most active medium was NaOH at a concentration of 50 000 mg/l, in which cracks formed in steel 3M-257 after 200 to 500 hrs. In NaOH at 10 000 mg/l cracks formed in almost all the steels tested at temperatures of 380 - 550 °C after 1 500 to 2 000 hrs. The exception was steel 3A-IT, not one specimen of which was damaged.

Weaker solutions of NaOH (100 and 1 000 mg/l) did not affect any of the samples of steels 3M-257 and 3A-IT. NaOH at 10 000 mg/l plus Na₂SO₄ at temperatures of 380 and 550 °C produced cracking except in steels 3A-IT and 3M-405. Sodium phosphate at both temperatures attacked steels 3M-257, 3M-257T, 3M-695 and 1A-1. In samples with high strain, phosphate caused cracking after 2 000 hrs and with lower strain, after 3 380 hrs. In pure condensate at both temperatures, in the

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The influence of the medium on the corrosion stability of austenitic steels after plastic deformation. (Cont.)

absence of oxygen, no cracks occurred in any specimen. NaCl did not affect steels 3M-257, 3M-694 nor 3A-IT.

The cracks usually occurred in the side of the specimen under tension, but sometimes were found in the side under compression. The various kinds of damage produced are described.

The investigations should continue, to elucidate further the influence of the time factor at temperatures of 400 to 600 °C in the absence of oxygen.

It is concluded, from the experimental results, that the majority of austenitic steels suitable for the manufacture of superheaters, steam piping or turbine parts for super-high steam conditions, whether stabilised with carbide forming additives or not, are sensitive to alkali contact at high temperatures. Alkalis may be present in boiler water. Therefore, high steam purity is of great importance, not only from the standpoint of deposit formation, but also because of its effect on the reliability of the metal.

5 figures, 4 literature references (1 Russian).

AVAILABLE:

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MIKHAYLOVA, T. A.
P. 2.

(18)7

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1978

ORGRES, trust, Moscow. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii

Metall v sovremennykh energoustanovkakh (Metals in Modern Power Plants) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 75 p. 4,150 copies printed.

Eds.: M.S. Aronovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I.K. Korikovskiy; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers and process engineers in plants building machinery for power stations.

COVERAGE: Materials for these articles were compiled from investigations carried out at the Otdeleniye metallov Vsesoyuznogo teplo-tekhnicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Department for Metals of the All-Union Heat Engineering Scientific Research Institute imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy) from 1950-1955. The following staff members of the Department for

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Metals in Modern Power Plants

Metals VTI participated in the research: D.N. Vidman, R.Ye. Mazel', V.F. Zlepko, A.I. Zakhanova, V.G. Zelenskiy, L.G. Leonova, Engineers; A.I. Sekt, V.N. Gulyayev, Junior scientific workers; L.A. Ilyutina, Ye.P. Denisova, L.Ye. Kornilova, Senior technicians. The behavior of steel used for building machinery and accessories for modern heat power plants with high and superhigh pressure is described and discussed. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

Laguntsov, I.N., and A.Z. Kontorovskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Changes in the Structure and Properties of Steel in Equipment of Heat Power Plants During Service
Changes in the properties of steel depending on initial structure and on degree of spheroidization of pearlite are discussed. The effect of pressure, temperature, time, and stress is also considered.

Laguntsov, I.N., P.M. Gura, Candidates of Technical Sciences; and T.A. Mikhaylova, Engineer. Behavior of Austenitic Steel 1kh14NI4V2M (EI257) in Modern Heat Power Plants

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Metals in Modern Power Plants

SOV/1978

The steel under discussion belongs to the group of chromium-nickel heat-resistant steels with addition of tungsten and molybdenum. Its composition and properties are presented and the behavior of this steel in two steam power plants is described. No damage was found in walls 17 to 18 mm. thick; in walls 32-38 mm. thick ring-type cracks were found

Ratner, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Metal for Accessories of Heat Power Plants of High and Superhigh Pressure 54
The author discusses the usefulness of materials, mainly steels, for making parts of pipe fittings, valves, etc. Mechanical wear and erosion cavitation of parts, joining to piping, depositing carbide alloys on sealing surfaces, proposals for improving parts, and increasing the reliability of accessories are covered.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TA473.07)

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7-27-59

Card 3/3

87122

S/096/61/000/010/003/006

E071/E335

18 1151

AUTHORS: Laguntsev I.N. Candidate of Technical Sciences
and Mikhaylova T.A. Engineer

TITLE: The structure and properties of austenitic heat
resistant steel EI 257 (EI 257) after prolonged
service

PERIODICAL Teploenergetika 1961 No. 10 pp. 60-65

TEXT: A new type of heat-resistant austenitic steel
EI-257 was used in the construction of a heat-power station
boiler (steam parameter pressure 300 atm temperature
600 °C) and systematic observations of the behaviour of steam
pipes were made. The authors describe the results of evaluating
the properties of the steel after 41 000 hours of operation.
The chemical composition of metal after the above period was as
follows in % C 0.10 Mn 0.60 Si 0.50 S 0.017
Cr 15.0 Ni 14.5 Mo 0.50 and W 2.80 which corresponds to
the steel EI 257. The composition of the weld metal in %
was: C 0.14 Mn 1.47 Si 0.22 Cr 15.0 Ni 10.6 and
Mo 2.1, which corresponds to an electrode of the type T-1 (T-T-1).
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E071/E335

The structure and ...

It was found that during ageing under operational conditions the structure of steel EI 257 undergoes considerable changes related to the transition from a homogeneous solid solution into a heterogeneous state. A prolonged ageing of approximately 20 000 hours contributed to the redistribution of secondary phases in the whole volume of the grains. This change in the structure was mainly responsible for changes in a number of properties of the EI 257 steel. In the course of ageing the solid solution was impoverished of chromium and other alloying elements. The contents of chromium and molybdenum in the carbide residue increased by a factor of 12 and 3 respectively in comparison with the initial state. During service the strength and characteristics of the metal in respect of the initial state increase and plastic properties decrease. After 20 000 hours of operation the above properties were noticeably stabilized. A fall in the impact strength of the metal during service from 38 to 15-16 kg m^{1/2} was caused by an increase in the brittleness of the metal due to the formation of brittle σ -phase. During operation the strength of the welded metal

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The structure and

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1.. the welded seams made with the electrode TsT-1 remained practically unchanged i.e. $63 - 72 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. The impact strength of the welded metal decreased by 50% but after only 10 000 hours service it was stabilized at a level of $4.5 - 6.5 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$. Again the cause of embrittlement is the presence of brittle α -phase. During the period of service from 3 000 to 30 000 hours the EI-257 steel showed a high tendency to intercrystalline corrosion. After 41 000 hours of service the steel showed a complete resistance to this type of corrosion which is explained by structural changes related to the formation and redistribution of secondary phases. During the whole period of operation there was no intercrystalline corrosion development in steam at a temperature of the superheated steam of 600°C on the internal walls of the tubes or on welded seams. So far laboratory tests of the steel on the resistance to creep have reached 75 000 hours which is 75% of the service life. The creep rate during the period from 20 000 to 70 000 hours of the test varied from 0.3×10^{-7} to $0.84 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mm/mm hour}$ which shows that the heat

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E071/E335

The structure and

resistant properties of the steel at 600 °C are satisfactory. The tests for long term strength at 600 °C and various stresses after 41 000 hours of service confirmed the high heat resistant properties of the aged metal. It was established that the stress causing the destruction of the metal noticeably increased with increasing service time. It is concluded that an austenitic steel with an appropriately chosen chemical composition, quality smelting, rational development of the composition and of the electrodes and welding technology can secure a reliable operation of steam pipes if the stresses in the pipes are retained within permissible limits. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut
(All Union Heat Engineering Institute)

Card 4/4

GRUBER, V.N.; KILBANSKIY, A.L.; BROTEVA, T.G.; KUZMINSKIY, A.S.;
MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.; KIZIMINA, Ye.V.

Effect of supermolecular structure on the thermal stability
of siloxane elastomers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.3:462-467 (1965).
(MIRA 1:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
i Institut rezinovykh vysochnostei.

MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Quantitative determination of amino alcohol esters. Zhur. anal.
khim. 19 no.5:548-550 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMI SSSR, Leningrad.

M. Khaylova, T.G.

USSR/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. Sanitation. L.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10/22

Author : Matusevich, Ya. Z., Agapitova, A. S., and Mikhaylova, T.G.
Inst : Leningrad Medical Institute for Health and Sanitation
Title : The Clinical Picture of Silicosis and Silicotuberculosis
in Workers Employed in Porcelain Factories

Orig Pub: Tr. Leningr. san.-gigien. med. in-ta, 1955, Vol 21,
20-26

Abstract: The medical examination of 360 workers in the porcelain industry between the ages of 30-50 and over with lengths of service varying from 5-10 years and over revealed cases of hypertrophic and atrophic rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, chronic catarrhal and purulent otitis, tonsillitis, and pharyngolaryngitis as well as sclerotic processes which cause changes in the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract and bring about its progressive atrophy. A small thickening of the septum of the heart was also observed together with dystrophic changes

Card 1/2

USSR/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. Sanitation. L

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10722

Abstract: in the myocardium. Electrocardiographic investigations have shown that the age and past medical history of the patient are reflected in the electrocardiogram. X-ray and laboratory investigations showed chronic cases of hyperacidic gastritis. In cases of neglected silicosis the patients were observed to suffer from sclerosis and atrophic changes in the intestinal tract; changes in the overall immunobiological activity of the organism were also observed.

Card 2/2

83359

S/139/60/000/004/017/033
E201/E591

21.6100

AUTHORS:

Vodop'yanov, K.A., Vorozhtsov, B.I. and Mikhaylova, T.G.

TITLE:

The Effect of Gamma-Radiation on the Dielectric Properties of Some Insulating Materials. III Lacquers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, No.4, pp. 152-155

TEXT:

The authors investigated the effect of γ -radiation (15 MeV, from a B-15 betatron) on permittivity and $\tan \delta$ of the insulating lacquers K-47⁵ (Fig.1), 976-1 (Fig.2) and MGM-16¹⁵ (Fig.3). The lacquers received a dose of 10^4 r at the rate of 500 r/min at +20, +60, or -60°C; some of the irradiations were carried out under conditions of tropical humidity. Permittivity and $\tan \delta$ were measured with a differential unbalanced bridge (audio frequencies), a Q-meter KV-1² (10^5 - 10^6 c/s) and a Q-meter UKV-1² (10^8 c/s). These quantities were measured before and after irradiation as a function of frequency between 40 and 10^8 c/s and temperature from -60°C to the maximum working temperature. Dielectric losses of the lacquers consisted of conduction and relaxation losses. The absolute values and the temperature and frequency dependences of the

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E201/E591

The Effect of Gamma-Radiation on the Dielectric Properties of Some Insulating Materials. III Lacquers

permittivity and $\tan \delta$ of the lacquers were practically unaffected by γ -radiation (Figs.1-3). Acknowledgments are made to G. V. Sitozhenskaya, V. D. Dedkov and Ye. A. Zimina for their help in carrying out the experiments. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 English. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute at Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1959

Card 2/2

83360

S/139/60/000/004/016/033
E201/E591

2/1.6 10 0

AUTHORS: Vodop'yanov, K.A., Vorozhtsov, B.I. and Mikhaylova, T.G.

TITLE: The Effect of Gamma-Radiation⁹ on the Dielectric Properties⁹ of Some Insulating Materials/ IV. Polyethylene⁹

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, pp.156-159

TEXT: The authors investigated polyethylene in an as-prepared state and irradiated with C^{60} and 15 MeV betatron γ -rays. ⁸The permittivity (ϵ) and $\tan \delta$ were measured between 40 and 10^8 c/s at temperatures from -100 to +100°C. A differential unbalanced bridge was used at low frequencies and the change of resistance method was employed at high frequencies. The samples used in the permittivity and $\tan \delta$ measurements were discs of 1-2 mm thickness. The bulk resistivity (ρ_v) was measured between 20 and 70°C with a galvanometer circuit. The electric breakdown strength (E_b) was measured by applying short inhomogeneous pulses of 50 c/s frequency at room temperature (the samples used in these tests were in the form of foil 0.11-0.16 mm thick). Polyethylene samples were irradiated at +70°C, at -70°C and under "tropical" conditions (+40°C, 98% humidity);

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in the latter case the samples were kept for 48 hours under "tropical" conditions before irradiation. The radiation dose was $5 \times 10^4 - 10^5$ r supplied at the rate of 500 r/min. The recorded temperature dependences of ϵ and $\tan \delta$ are given in Figs 1 and 4. Fig.2 gives the frequency dependence of ϵ and $\tan \delta$ and Fig.3 the temperature dependence of ρ_v . The results can be summarized as follows.

- 1) Irradiation of polyethylene with γ -rays under room conditions and at $+70^\circ\text{C}$ did not affect the mechanisms of dielectric loss and polarization and did not alter the absolute values of ϵ , $\tan \delta$ or E_b .
- 2) Irradiation at -70°C raised slightly $\tan \delta$ and the electrical conductivity (Table 1).
- 3) Irradiation under "tropical" conditions reduced $\tan \delta$ at low frequencies and raised ρ_v (Table 1).

Acknowledgments are made to L. A. Prudnikova and V. D. Dedkov for their help in the experiments. There are 4 figures, 1 table and

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E201/E591

The Effect of Gamma-Radiation on the Dielectric Properties of Some
Insulating Materials. IV. Polyethylene

9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom
gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute at Tomsk
State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1959

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MIKHAYLOVA, T. G.

13537

S/196/62/000/023/004/000
Z194/Z155

15 7580

AUTHORS: Vodop'yanov, K.A., Vorozhtsov, B.I.,
Potakhova, G.I., Lavrov, M.D., Nesmelova, Ye.S.,
Nesterov, V.M., Vorozhtsova, I.G., Ol'shanskaya, N.I.,
Zimina, Ye.A., Mikhaylova, T.G., Sitozhevskaia, G.V.,
and Filatov, I.S.

TITLE: The influence of betatron radiation on the
dielectric properties of certain electrical
insulating materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no. 23, 1962, 12-13, abstract 23 B 67. (In collection:
Elektron. uskoriteli (Electronic Accelerators).
Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1961, 308-318)

TEXT: The temperature and frequency characteristics of
electrical insulating materials were investigated before and after
 γ -irradiation at dosages ranging from 10^4 to 2×10^5 rads with a
dosage rate ranging from 300 to 1500 rads/minute at temperatures
of -60, -20 and +60 °C and under tropical conditions (40 °C and
relative humidity of 98%); the source of radiation was a
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The influence of betatron radiation... S/196/62/000/023/004/006
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15 MeV betatron. The characteristics of polyethylene were not altered by a radiation dose of 10^5 rads (the measurements were made at about 10^9 c/s). The low-frequency $\tan \delta$ of plastic AF-4 (AG-4) increased (particularly after irradiation under tropical conditions and at -60°C) but the value in the frequency range $10^5 - 10^6$ c/s did not alter. Evidently irradiation increases the resistive component of loss by conductivity and does not alter the relaxation components. Similar results were obtained for plastics K-114-35, K-211-3 and $\Phi\text{KHM}-25$ (PKM-25). In the case of textolite with a silicoorganic binder SKM-1 (SKM-1), a dosage rate of 500 rads/min first increases the low-frequency $\tan \delta$ only up to about 10^5 rads, and then diminishes it. Above 1200 rads/min the $\tan \delta$ steadily decreases. It is possible that with heavy dosages and high dosage rates a process of binding together reduces the $\tan \delta$. In the silicoorganic resins 14P-2 (14R-2), 14R-6 and 14R-15, dosage rates of 500 rads/min and a dosage of 10^5 rads cause a small increase in conductivity and $\tan \delta$ at low frequency, but this change disappears as temperature curves are being taken, so that the shape of the reverse temperature curve coincides with that

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for the non-irradiated material. Irradiation of varnishes K-47, 976-1, and MIM-16 (MGM-16) under various conditions caused no change in their electrical insulating properties. Irradiation of steatite ceramic (1% BaO, 91.6% Orot talc, 3.2% kaolin, 3.2% boracite) (with a dosage of 2×10^5 rads) did not alter the shape of the temperature curve of $\tan \delta$ (measured at 10^7 c/s) either in weak fields (945 V/cm) or in strong (1890 V/cm). With a dosage of 2.12×10^7 rads, $\tan \delta$ measured at 945 V/cm was not altered at low temperatures but increased appreciably at temperatures above 400 °C.

13 illustrations. 31 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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43107

S/181/62/004/011/002/049
B102/B104

AUTHORS:

Nesterov, V. M., Nesmelova, Ye. S., Ol'shanskaya, N. I.,
Mikhaylova, T. G., and Potakhova, G. I.

TITLE:

Reversible electrical effects produced by radiation in di-
electrics

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 11, 1962, 3010 - 3017

TEXT: The authors investigated the behavior of the electrical parameters ϵ , $\tan \delta$, and σ of various rubber types, fluoroplastics, polyethylene, polychlorvinyl, quartz single crystals and ЭД-6 (ED-6) compound before, during and after γ -irradiation under various temperature conditions. With doses of $10^5 - 10^6$ rad the maximum irradiation intensity was 10-15 r/sec. Up to doses of 10^6 rad, the parameters changed reversibly at the moment when irradiation began. The following effects were observed: σ jumped up to a definite height when irradiation started and dropped down to the starting value when it was switched off. $\tan \delta$ increased in most of the objects studied. In some samples (polyethylene, polychlorvinyl, ТСВ-35)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020309

S/0139/64/000/001/0147/0152

AUTHORS: Nesterov, V. M.; Nesmelova, Ye. S.; Ol'shanskaya, N. I.; Mikhaylova, T. G.

TITLE: Action of gamma-radiation on dielectric properties of some cable materials

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1964, 147-152

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, rubber product, resin, dielectric loss tangent, dielectric constant, electrical conductivity, natural rubber, nairit

ABSTRACT: Gamma-irradiation effects on a group of rubber products and resins have been investigated. The studies included dielectric loss tangent, dielectric constant, and electrical conductivity of these materials under Co^{60} γ - irradiation. The largest dose rate was 10 r/sec and the total dosage, 10^5 - 10^6 r. Measurements showed that gamma irradiation has practically no effect on natural rubber, nairit, and resins, TSSh-35 and ShN-40. The dielectric loss tangent in TSSh-35 was small, and electrical conductivity showed large variations only below 0C. In silicon rubber and silicon resins a reversible increase in electrical conductivity was noticed which led to an increase in the loss tangent of the silicon rubber. A reversible loss tangent was also noticed in S/S-30 rubber. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 formula.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020309

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete
im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physic ot Technical Institute at Tomsk State
University)

SUBMITTED: 04May62

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: HI

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 64293-65 EMP(e)/EMP(m)/EMP(i)/EMP(b) CS/WH

ACCESSION NR: AT5020458

UR/0000/64/000/000/0131/0138

AUTHOR: Sirotkin, A. A.; Gaman, V. I. (Docent); Mikhaylova, T. G.; Presnov, V. A.
(Professor)

TITLE: Using inorganic glasses for the protection of semiconductor devices

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 131-138.TOPIC TAGS: germanium semiconductor, glass, telluride, selenide, inorganic oxide, sulfide, protective coating, glass coatingABSTRACT: The authors studied the use of low-melting chalcogenide glasses of various compositions and systems for protecting standard open semiconductor devices of Soviet manufacture. Some of the electrophysical properties of these glasses were studied. The resistivity of these glasses at room temperature lies within the range from 10^{13} to 10^{16} $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ depending on the glass composition. The resistivity drops sharply with an increase in temperature being reduced by 4-5 orders of magnitude at 120-186°C. There are two methods for applying glass coatings to the semi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5020458

conductor devices: a) immersion of the semiconductor device in the glass melt;
b) vaporization of a glass film in vacuum. Experiments with the immersion method showed a reduction or no change in the reverse current, with good waterproofing qualities. This method is not applicable to germanium semiconductor devices since the melting point of the glass is considerably higher than that of the material for the rectifying contact. Therefore the method of precipitation of glass vapors in vacuum was used for these devices. Glasses containing selenium were the best in quality and had the best adhesion properties. It may be possible to create a glass coating with a coefficient of expansion close to that of the semiconductor device by adding germanium to the glass composition. This would eliminate thermal stresses caused by rapid changes in temperature during coating of the device. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, Tamara Ivanovna; SHTRYMOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; AL'BERT,
Mark Aleksandrovich; SAMOKHOTSKIY, AI., inzh., ved. red.;
SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[New type of forging rolls. Automatic loading and unloading
of ingots into and out of soaking pits]Kovochnye val'tsy no-
voi konstruktsii. Avtomatizatsiya zagruzki i vygruzki zagoto-
vok iz nagrevatel'nykh pechei. [By]M.A.Al'bert. Moskva, Filial
Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 11 p. (Peredo-
vol nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 5.
No.M-58-154/'7) (MIRA 16:2)

(Forging machinery)

(Materials handling)

MOERONOSOV, A.T.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.L.

CO₂ fixation by potato leaves in the dark. Dokl. AN SSSR 147
no.5:1226-1229 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Kursanovym.
(Carbon dioxide) (Plants--Assimilation)